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Weather Forecast for Wednesday. Washington, July 20.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair and slightly warmsoutherly winds,

For Missouri: Fair; northwesterly winds, becoming southwesterly. For Kansas: Fair: warmer; southerly

KANSAS CITY'S RAILWAY EXTENSION

The bringing in of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway by the building of a forty mile connection between that road and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern, will add another to the already large number of Kansas City's railroads. It will open up some new territory for this city, give another direct line to Springfield, a new route to the eastern part of the Indian Territory and to Texas, and altogether result in numerous and manifest advantages to a commercial center that has been for some years conspicuously favored by the construction of transportation systems. It is a matter of both pride and gratifica-

tion that what may be regarded as Kansas City's direct railway lines have undergone greater extension and improvement than have those of any other city in the country during the past five years. These investments and operations have attracted special attention because they came at a time when there was a general depression of enterprise and a particularly apparent stagnation in railway building throughout the country. The construction of the Kansas City. Pittsburg & Gulf in Itself, at such a time, attracted the attention and aroused the admiration of capitalists of two con- utterance quoted above. It is not true that tinents. This road is now reaching out to the north, and in the near future will con- agricultural college, or any other of the nect the Grand Island and the Omaha. Kansas City and St. Louis railroads with | gold standard." President Fairchild of the this city, enter St. Joseph and Des Moines and the large territory tributary to those trader, and the professor who taught politcities, and will ultimately arrive at the dignity of a great north-and-south system, trader. For aught anybody knows the prowith Kansas City as the center of interest

and operation. The recent extension of the Burlington & Missouri River branch of the Burlington but it is certain that never before in any S. D., which was accomplished only by the ent of gigantic feats of engineer ing and at the outlay of large sums of the direct antithesis of party politics. Its money, brought a wide and profitable mission is not to lead the scholar into acmountain territory into direct communica-

At the present rate of additions and extensions, Kansas City will soon be the greatest, instead of the second greatest, railroad center in the United States.

STRENGTH OF THE WHITE CZAR.

The most casual observer of the course of recent events in Europe cannot but be secongly impressed by the power of the paw of the bear. In every council of the powers, Russia holds the custing vote. The ambassador from St. Petersburg towers like Saul above his fellows. In every time of doubt as to international politics, it is the Russian plan that finally receives the enthusiastic support of France, the grudging assent of Germany, and what Mr. A. Silva White calls "the submission of the British foreign office."

All this in spite of the fact that the Russian monarch lives in continual terror of death at the hands of his own subjects, that want and suffering stalk through the land, that every university is a hotbed of revolution, and that the pres ent government is only maintained by means of the ruthless exercise of an un limited executive power. What is the secret of this wonderful compound of domestic weakness with foreign strength?

The life and traditions of the Russian peasant give the answer. It is the peasant who makes possible the casr, and each is necessary to the other. The educated and progressive class, dwelling in the cities, is the only revolutionary element. To hold them in check men are sent to Siberia, and the shadow of the secret police falls between neighbors and friends, The peasant knows nothing of all this, He is content with the old order and jealous of all change.

The peasants can afford to be governed more than any other people in national affairs, because in local matters they are governed less. Russian society is communistic, each village constituting a commune, or mir. Every man has a voice in the council of the mir, and every decision must be unanimous. The land is owned by the mir, and newly apportioned every few years among the increasing population. Under this system the land has deteriorated until the seed, in many sections, yields harely threefold. Taxes are, therefore, very heavy, and amount to more than the produce of the land. They canup his membership in the mir. Therefore each village has a trade, practiced by all in common, and by means of this trade the peasant ekes out the produce of his land, and pays the taxes levied on him.

Now, all the distress and misery of the peasant tend to make more absolute the excavation of a milirace on the south fork power of the czar. The peasant loves the change, and believes that his present distress is wholly due to the progressive party and the nobility, who have come between him and the "Little Father" and thwarted than 100,000 emigrants from the Eastern the czar's plans for his good. In the face of his shrinking income and increasing and from other parts of the world, reached taxes, he lives in hope of the "Black Division," when, according to an old tradition, the caar shall come down to his children and throw open to the suffering people the great estates of the nobility and the church. Every night he prays for

to the horizon and strains his gaze to see the imperial messenger come to tell him that the "Black Division" is ordered at

The government of Russia has in it the mirey clay of nihilism, but it stands and dictates terms to the nations because of the iron strength given to the czar's hand by the child-like faith of millions of brave and hardy peasants who live in his fear and would die in his defense. The strength of the White Crar bangs on the duration of the Russian peasant's dream.

THAT POPULIST KINDERGARTEN. In the course of an interview given to the press last Saturday, Governor Leedy made use of the following language:

"I do not know what the astronome down at Manhattan is teaching, but if he is teaching that the world is flat he is not making any greater error than the professors of political economy recently in charge in that institution. They were tell ing the students that protection and the gold standard were what made Kansas great. Kansas farmers do not need to be taught to farm, but they do need some instruction as to how to sell their stuff. They raised corn until it was 10 cents a bashel and now they want to know how to get something for it.

The three professors of political econd my now at the college are worth more than three theoretical farmers. A little agriculture down there is well enough, but this sticking of fence posts in the ground one year and planting them other end up another year does not amount to anything. The sentiment of the people is rapidly growing in favor of stopping the robbery by the railroads. This comes from education along the proper lines and that is what we are trying to do."

This utterance by the head of the Popu list administration in Kansas becomes of peculiar interest at this time, for it must confuse and confound those Populist papers and leaders that have been so vociferously denying that there was any purpose of turning the Kansas state agricultural college into a political kindergarten. It is a frank admission that three professors of political economy have been employed for the avowed purpose of teaching politics from a Populist standpoint, and it yields further an unprotesting assent to the charge that the business of teaching agriculture is to be subordinated to the business of teaching partisanship. Except for the irretrievable ruin which

the fulfillment of this Populist programme

is certain to work upon a once fine college. one might feel a certain kind of admira tion for the immensity of the nerve of a governor who can thus publicly justify the right of a political party to educate party followers at the expense of the whole people, but admiration is not the word which must be applied to the falsehood which Governor Leedy has interwoven with the under Republican administrations the state public schools, taught "protection and the agricultural college has always been a free Ical economy under him was also a free fessor may likewise have been a believer the doctrines peculiar to the Populist party. the public as a teacher of party politics. Political economy in its broadest sense is ceptation of cut-and-dried conclusions, but to train him for an intelligent investigation into the problems of government. No professor of political economy in any accredited institution of learning ever brought a class through to graduation believing as he did, for the very essence of the science is to teach the student to study and determine for himself. It is not a science of terminology but a science of process. The student is taught to make original investigation, and in every school of broad thorities on both sides of the problems fuvolved. Governor Leedy would have us understand that under former administrations in Kansas, Republican politics have been taught under the guise of political economy. There can be no better reply to such a falsehood than to recount the fact

not of the Republican faith but belonged to other political parties. There can be no doubt, however, of the intention of the present administration to of much interest and value. The ten podrop political economy from the curriculum ems receiving the highest vote are, in and replace it with Populist politics. This is rendered certain not only by the public utterances of the board of regents and Ode," "Ancient Mariner," "Thanatopsis, Governor Leedy, but also by reason of "The Eternal Goodness" and "Lines o the character of the three professors employed to teach the department. The foremost of them was recently deprived of his chair in a Chicago college because he taught partisanship and not principle. The other two have been selected by reason of their prominence in Populistic and socialistic circles. They are not broad educators. but narrow partisans of one creed, one system, one philosophy, who have been engaged to stiffe intelligent investigation and guide the youth of Kansas into dark-

that under former administrations the

greater number of teachers of political

economy in the institutions of Kansas were

THE GOLD FEVER. But for the remoteness of the field, the rigor of the climate, the difficulty of access and the expense of travel, there is little doubt but that the Alaska gold excitement would turn the heads and weary the feet of quite as many pilgrims as sought the California Eldorado in the late forties and the early fifties. Certainly the reports from the Klondyke territory are glowing enough to quicken the pulsations of every advantursome spirit. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the road to these rich deposits is so strewn with obstacles as to not be evaded, nor can the peasant give deter many of those seized with the impulse to strike for speedy fortune. The gold fever is a treacherous malady. Like typhold, it may bring good results to the few, but it makes victims of the many,

The California excitement began with the finding of a piece of native gold in the of the American river, in January, 1848. czar and trusts him. He distrusts all By the end of that year gold washing was carried on for a distance of 150 miles along the foothills of the Sierra mountains. During the year 1849, it is estimated, not less states, from Mexico and South America. the gold fields of California. Of these at least one-half were actually engaged in prospecting, washing and mining.

While many of the self-reliant and per severing emigrants met with fortune, the vast majority, as all men know now, en-

very large proportion fell victims to disease, exposure and privation. Even those who were doing well often left their claims in the hope of striking a veritable Golfever is that even in the midst of success there is a restlessness of spirit, and the well-doing are as desirous of seeking richer fields as the tenderfeet are to get into the border.

The American people are particularly sus eptible to attractions of this sort. They know the value of riches and are keen in pursuit of them. They are ready to undergo hardships in the struggle for for-

Those who appreciate the difficulties of such adventures and equip themselves intelligently are generally the ones who sucwho are caught by the romance they fancy attaches to the life of the hardy "rougher." When it is apparent that the romance is age to endure the realities.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The regents of the Kansas Agricultural college have published a defense of their ists off without a cent. Serves them right. ourse in making recent sweeping changes a the faculty, and an outline of their polcy for the future. The facts cited in the lefense are denied by a large proportion of the graduates of the college. the policy for the future that will most in-terest the public. The instruction has been oo much devoted to the means and method: of production on the farm, the regents tell us, and they propose now to turn their en ergies loose upon the subjects of distribu-tion and exchange. Not the man who nakes two blades of grass grow where grew out one before, is to be the ideal of th Kansas farmer henceforth, nor even the ne who knows best how to turn that gras nto fat steer in the shortest order, but ather the man who can most expertly figure the migrations of the grass through steer, via railroad, stock yard, packer, wholesaler, retailer, cook, into muscle or brain, and then via many stages into man ufactured product, and then by another ong series of middlemen back to the farm. and in the end tell whether the farme has gotten his due share of the one blade f grass-that is the kind of man for the regents. But experience may show that their innocent proposal is only a variant of the famous advice of Mrs. Lease.

The regents realize that they are making a large programme. But they expect to have their farmer boys and girls find time for the settlement of these complex problems partly by cutting down the time hith erto devoted to the overworked subject of production, and partly in the two or three extra years which they are to spend at Manhattan working for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. There s something pathetic about all this. There is no doubt that the problems of distribu tion and exchange are serious problems and press for solution. But how does Pres ident Will, who certainly has some idea ple who go to Manhattan with very scanty intellectual discipline, and pursue there comewhat desultory course in the rud ents of a number of sciences and other ubjects, to be prepared to dig up out of a niscellaneous library of ten thousand volumes the solution of problems over which the best brains of Europe and America. with all appliances and means to work natiently for years to supply brist

The agricultural college, in inviting its graduates to remain with their home school for post graduate study and degrees, in in free silver and socialism and the rest of only following ambitious Western precedent. But in nearly all cases there is certain element of misrepresentation in thi system from the Black Hills to Billings, school in Kansas has any professor of in the West that can offer in general lines solicitation. There are few, if any, schools Mont., and of a spur running to Deadwood. political economy been announced before the proper facilities for graduate work. and unless young people are frankly told the comparative value of advanced degrees measure defrauded.

Student migration, as it is generally prac-ticed in Germany, is one of the most pertion of the country. It does young Western ers a world of good to go East for part of their schooling and the part which they can most profitably do there is the post grad-uate work. It would do the young men of the East a world of good to come West for their college training, and in a large number of cases the training would be of such intermingling is invaluable. tends to break down the sectionalism which threatens to become a serious danger to culture he is given access to eminent au- our great country. For the East is, on the whole, more provincial than the West, And if the East does not see its advantage in vinctal pride blind its people to their own good. And in the end more breadth and national feeling might help a little in settling the problems of distribution and exchange.

> "Ten Noble Poems" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Unity Company in Chicago and containing the vote of sixtyseven people of diverse tastes and occup tions on the selection of ten noble short poems. Such a list, if not used too "systematically," as the editor says, may be der: "Intimations of Immortality." "Gray's Elegy," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Ode to a Skylark," "Harvard Commemoration Tintern Abbey." The pamphlet contains the vote in detail, together with the letters accompanying them, which reveal much of interest regarding literary taste as well as the personality of the voters, among whom are John Fiske, F. W. Gunsaulus W. T. Harris, David Starr Jordan, M. J Savage, E. C. Stedman and Andrew D

Helen Kendrick Johnson, in her book a summary of the case against woman suffrage. Like most arguments on disputed questions, it will serve chiefly to stiffen the partisans of its own side. But Mrs. Johnson has gone much too far in attempting to show that the advocates of woman suffrage have been faultfinders and do nothings in philanthropic reforms. It is well known that Clara Barton and Frances Willard are believers in woman suffrage. During the war the activity and usefulness nearly all the prominent suffrage advo cates was conspicuous. The movement with Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell; Miss Anthony, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Livermore, and many other prominent suffrage advocates were helpful the most practical of ways. Mrs. John son has hurt her cause by being too aggressive in her claims.

knew how he was belying to make the heated term more endurable, on the principle of similla similibus curantur, when he applied to his friend McDowell the ande ing phrase, "mullet-headed buzzard." a neighboring state Mr. Irby had belied "a ring-strenked, striped and speckled politician," but the gentleman from Nashville deserves the thanks of the public for his contribution. It soothes the restless feeling, and goes to the spot like an ice-cream sods. It is painful to the pride of a Republican to have to concede such an artistic piece of work to a Populist, but truth demands the admissi all the gentlemen referred to are of the latter persuasion.

Justice Dean, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, recently said a wise thing, which will have more weight because it comes from the bench. He would take the panker from his desk, the editor and professor from their chairs, the preacher from his pulpit, and put them in the jury box. Dean has hit the central weakness of ired hardships for which no degree of American governmental institutions; the gave them oil cakes and quall on toast; sire for self-destruction is as hereditary and continued to roll down the ages.

success could entirely compensate, and a tendency to regard service to the gov ernment as a burden, and evasion of it as legitimate, and even smart. The day must come when skulking from duty to the gov ernment in time of peace shall become a dishonorable as in time of war. Refusa conda. A characteristic of the mining to serve on the jury, or in any humblest fever is that even in the midst of success representative office, is as much desertion as evasion of military service. It is the neg-lect of good citizens to do their full duty in peace that sometimes makes war neces sary. And, by the way, we have an ad example of the fulfillment of civic duty in the members of our board of edu

The Swedish inventor, Nobel, as has been efore told in these columns, has left his fortune of \$9,000,000 to establish five handome annual prizes. If the will is allowed stand it will offer about \$60,000 each to the inventor or discoverer accomplishing the greatest work in physics, fo chemistry medicine or physiology, to the thor of the best idealistic work in literaceed. The most pitiable victims are those ture, and, finally, to the one who has don most toward advancing the fraternity of nations and the abolition of standing ar mies. This is altogether an admirable plan When it is apparent that the romance is but a myth, many of them lack the courage to endure the realities.

It is notorious that great inventors seidom reap a reasonable share of the rewards of their work. Under Mr. Nobel's bequest the authors of the great inventions of the last fifty years would all have received at least a competency. And we are pleased also to see that the great Swede has cut the real-

KANSAS TOPICS.

It cannot be said that the calamity howiers are entirely inconsistent. The new professor of agriculture at Manhattan come from Wolfville.

The W. B. Felts, the man who propose to jump off Pike's peak, of course comes from Kansas. He was prosecuted in the United States court at Topeka a few years ago because of his authorship of a sala cious book bearing the title of "El Blanke.

It was decided by a coroner's jury Greenwood county the other day that A. A. Watson, the suicide, was insane. It was in testimony that he wandered around preachences, and that he loaned money to his ighbors without taking security. ury listened down to the testimony about oaning money without security and then emmenced to write their verdict.

There is still another new game in Kan as. The gamblers blindfold themselves en the Pop session laws at random, and offer to bet two to one that the page select ed contains either an unconstitutionality or an error. For a time the gamblers made big winnings, but they can find no takers

Speaking of errors in the session laws we observe that the act fixing the salaries of county commissioners reads as follows

In counties having a population of 2,000 and less, not to exceed... 2,000 and not more than 5,000... 5,000 and not more than 10,000... ,000 and not more than 20,000 ,000 and not more than 25,000 000 and not more than 30,000 .000 and not more than 40,000. In the name of all that is reasonable an

onsistent, why should the commissioner counties having more than 40,000 popula ion be paid \$200 less than the commission ers in counties having less than 40,000 in habitants. The printer declares that it i not a typographical error, but appeared just so in the original "copy."

At Burlington last week Dr. Manson's old pony died at the age of 41 years. There can be no doubt the animal had reached this al-most unprecedented age. Dr. Manson bought her from the Sac and Fox Indians just thirty-nine years ago and had owned

A Parsons man paid \$1 dog tax the other day and went home and handed the receipt to his wife with the remark: "That protects our dog from death for one year more at least." The next minute he went and the dog bit him, when he proceede to stamp the poor canine to death. Which teaches us brothers that under certain contingencies protection may not protect.

In the private insane asylum at Atchiso a patient who has wonderful power over snakes. They will remain perfectly quiet and harmless in his grasp. He himself is harmless, and the attendants permit im to take walks in the woods, but be fore he is permitted to re-enter the asylum als pockets are searched for the anakes that he is almost certain to have picked up while walking. Wellington has a barber who has devel

oped a queer talent for training frogs. He keeps a huge bullfrog in the shop, and can make him perform like a trained dog, Either this or else the Wellington Mail has a reporter who can perform like a The Oskalogra Independent has been publishing some ancient letters presented to

it by the people of the town. Among them is one written by Daniel Potter, of Plymouth, Conn., on August 15, 1815, to his son, who resided in Chautauqua county This son was the father of Mrs Julia Rice, of Oskaloosa, and the letter is preserved by her as a relic of her Yanke grandfather

eling some cheaper, and the roads a little better," says Mr. Potter, "I should think some of attempting to find my way out there in the course of a year or two, as I find people do go there and return safe. Think of it! Chautauqua county, N. Y. a wilderness into which a Connecticut may must proceed with the gravest apprehen

The letter then drops into political gossip, from which the following is an in teresting extract:

"Bonaparte, I am told, is said to be in New York. If so, we have one man in our country who has made much noise in the world, but I am at a loss to guess what he can find to do here, as I presume we cannot afford him a revenue or support equal to what he was entitled to had he remained at Elba, but I hope he will not he able to stir up war among us, (if here) which has hitherto appeared to be his heart's delight. Some of our Democrats say if he comes here he will have his head taken off. A Fed., hearing it, so said, observed he would more likely be made presdent by them, and in fact should himself give him his vote in preference to the one we now have. He was asked 'why.' Answer, 'Because if the British should come o Washington he did not believe he would

This dig at President Madison evidently had reference to the hasty manner in which he left Washington in 1814, just be fore the national capitol was burned by

Dr. T. B. Murdock of the El Dorado Resublican contributes the following enteraining thesis to the important dietary discussion now holding the attention of Kan

Nobody amounts to anything who lives on fruits and vegetables. There is not enough energy in a wagonload of fruit, or vegetables, to give one an idea above a goos berry. People who live on fruit and garden ruck get but little out of life; and they iways look clam-fishy and watery in

known to lick his wife or ask for a dirorce. Adam got into a row, right off, because he had no hog meat, butter or black-bass. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast, the morning of the fight. The French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in, at Appomattox, because they were out of No war can be successfully waged without hog meat. If the mikado of Japan wants his people to grow bigger, all he has o do is to feed them grease, and lots of it. When Christ fed the multitude, He gave them fish and breud. When the Lord fed the children of Israel, in the desert, He

and when He wanted to punish King Nebuchadnezzar He turned him out to ea green things, like a sheep or a billy goat. The eagle that soars, the lion that roars the mocking bird that sings, lives on meat Patti eats a half pound of Frankfurter dab sausage at breakfast; Grant ate bacon and fried his hard tack in the grease, when he

and a big fight on. Shakespeare ate mutton chop and drank Scotch whisky. Byron wrote best on ham and Holland gin, while McKinley and Tom Reed eat ment, or fish, three times a day ingalls would have gone back to the sen-ate had he not lived on oatmeal, baked apdes and blind robbins.

A vegetable diet woman is as cold an lammy and unlovable as a turnip. If you wish to put roses in the checks of you girls, vitality in their every motion and brains in their heads, feed them meat, The world is full of cranks who are always getting up some new fad about has

oup or cornfodder tea. . . Scientists tell us that if we cat beef we think beef; that animal food makes us brutal and bloodthirsty. That is not always true. It is the fellow whose stomac is filled with outs, corn, cucumbers and ther stock feed, that wants to kill some body. Admitting that if you eat hog you think hog, there is no question about hogs getting there, when there is anything or anywhere to get; besides some hogs know

nore than some people. Boss Leland lives on beef, bacon and pie, and drinks applelack; and, of course he gets what he goes after.

Pie, with grease in the crust, butter in the fillin' and cream all over it is the American ideal. Think of ple without Prophets and statesmen, of old, not dall

filled themselves with grease, but they poured it over them; and when the father of Esau wanted to die he called for a ven on pot pie, so that he could die greasy and happy. Remove the grease from a woman's lips

and you destroy the microbe of love and abolish kissing. There can be no sentiment r love without grease. There is nothing to this world so necessary as grease and the more of it you absorb inside and out, the longer you will live, the sweeter your dis position, the more loving and lovable you

Life is a battle. To fight the battle, and to successfully conquer the world, the

Give us grease. MISSOURI POINTS.

The peach season is young yet, but the editorial samples in Caldwell county have reached a circumference of nine inches.

A purse of \$10,000 is said to have been obscribed by anti-Stephens Democrats for establishing another free silver paper in Jefferson City.

The Missouri man who raises white blackberries has established confidential relations with the editor of the Hott County Sentinel this year.

So dilapidated and insecure is Saline county's old jall that prisoners can only be kept from escaping, if they are so inclined, by tying them hand and foot, So systematically and thoroughly has the

molarses fakir worked a neighborhood in Beliver, the Free Press says, that it would be an impossibility to sell strained hone at 5 cents a pound there now. The manufacture of mineral wool from

the slag or waste from the smelted lead in

the Joplin district is being successfull accomplished, the product is worth \$40 : ton and there is a constant demand for it Lamar's new postmaster. Thad L. Wills emphasized his joy immediately after the

receipt of news of his confirmation the other day by making a trip around "the square" and distributing a box of cigars. With four brick business houses in curse of erection and many other improvements in progress there, it is difficult to convince a Warrensburg man that the

Holt county school boards are talking of requiring bonds from all teachers bired by them hereafter, offers of better salaries elsewhere having tempted so many of the edagogues to break their contracts re-

E. S. Austin, who recently quit the serve of the Jefferson City Republican-Courler after doing good work thereon in an editorial capacity for several years, is resting for a time at his home in Butler but expects to be in the newspaper harness again shortly.

One of Albany's landmarks passed away other day in the dismantling of the old Methodist church, which was sold at uction for \$81 before being torn down. The building was erected twenty-nine years ago and was at that time looked upon there as a triumph in church architecture One of Nevnda's prettlest girls, Miss Mc-

Bride, was handsomely complimented in Duluth, Minn., where she is spending the summer, the other day, a big steam yacht owied by a wealthy resident, and which was launched amid elaborate festivities having been named "Arnetta" in her hon-

Pettis county's criminal costs have been running at the rate of \$2,000 a month for the past half year, and Judge Conner found it necessary to make the rounds of the offices of the Sedaila justices recently and inform them that but \$2,000 would be available for the whole of the ensuing six

M. P. Drummond, of Palmyra, Mo., is the owner of an Indian battle ax of stone was found imbedded in the bluff near the Mississippi river, four miles east of Palmyra. It is dark gray granite, 12% inches long, 512 inches wide at its widest point, with only a slight taper; 3 inches thick at the thickest point and weighs 15% pounds.

Overwork in preparing for his examina tions has resulted in the insanity of Ed-win C. Wood, the very bright young man from Platte county who recently came out ahead in the contest for the Annapolis appointment in Congressman Cochran's district. Mr. McCammon, of Nodaway county, who ranked next, will go in Mr. Wood's stend.

awaiting a rainy day in order that he may display his elegant new gold-handled umbrella recently received from William Schloss, of New York, in payment of bet made on McKinley last year. Mr. Ricch's wager was that he could name fifteen states, twelve of which would be carried by the Republicans. The fifteen listed all went the right way.

Coby Bloch, of Sedalia, to anxiously

The winner of first prize in the hot weather liars' contest this season will be the artist who goes the Braymer Bee man one better on the following: "Mrs. Nathaniel Hays put some supposedly fresh eggs into a bureau drawer Monday of last week, and when she went for the eggs on Saturday, there were three little chicks in the drawer, the heat having been so great that the eggs hatched out during the week."

"The moral philosopher will find fresh ground for a discussion of the old, old subject of moral responsibility and justification for suicide in the history of a family that once lived in St. Joseph." said a physician there to a newspaper man the other day. "Many years ago a farmer living in Buchanan county hanged himself without any apparent cause, leaving a family of five sons and four daughters, Three of the sons and one daughter have followed his example, but not until nearly all of them had married and were the parents of children. One of the children, a grandson of the original suicide, killed himself a few days ago in another state. in the city.

"This case tends to prove that the de-

as any other taste, inclination or habit whether it be good or bad. It goes a long way to prove, to my mind, that suicide is due wholly to insunity. The very idea of person losing the primary instinct of elf-preservation is sufficient to give proof of mental lapse, but when the loss of that instinct is exhibited in each generation of the same family it is clearly the result of diseased brain. The tendency of men is to look upon suicide as mere cowardice and folly, but the history of nearly every case of suicide would show that the folly s of a kind tast is of a kind that no physician has ye

The Alaska fever has struck Sedalia, the Capital says. Monday Mrs. E. G. Feeley received a letter from her brother. James Durney, stating that the gold discoveries of Alaska have not in the least been exaggerated; that he has found gold and ots of it, and that he will soon have money to throw at the birds. Mr. Durney s located near Juneau, where he has been for several years. Juneau is located near Confederate guich, the former home of Alexander Campbell, who once lived in Sedalia, and who became rich through Among the Sedalians who are talking of making a trip to the Alaska gold fields in the near future are Harry Weill, Coby Block, John T. McMahon, W. H. Harrah Raiph Blair and Humboldt Hartenbach.

The "Era of Prosperity."

From the Chicago Tribune, Accepting the reports of crop and business conditions from the West and Northwest, the much-talked of "era of prosperi he long delayed action of congress and the ow tariff bill. Similar conditions are repesented as existing from Minnesota to the Pacific coast, though possibly more marked Nebraska, owing to its larger population, ts sufferings from drouth in former years and its greater accessibility to an early market.

tay, the agricultural states constitute the where it should make itself though it has generally been expected to nake its appearance first in the manufacturing districts as a consequence of the new tariff. When the farmers are prosperous all other branches of business thrive, from that of the importer to that of the retail dealer and the local manufacturer. The settlement of the tariff ques ion, with the prospect that it will remain undisturbed for three or four years to ome, should add to the prosperity already begun.

people not only of the Northwest out throughout the whole country have een learning a lesson through the years of depression which may be of value to them in the future. They have learned at once the necessity and value of industry and economy. Many of them, too, from the mere force of necessity, have relieved hemselves of burdens of debt which they more prosperous times with little thought of consequences. The experience has been severe, but when it has been passed through successfully it is worth all it has cost. The feeling of dependence and self-confidence it has inluced will enable them to avoid like perlis n the future and achieve new and greater ccesses. Whether these reports are fully justified at this time or not, there is reaon to believe that the country is entering upon a period of business activity that will mean much for the agricultural class, but in which all branches of industry and business will share.

Future of Gold. From the Chicago News.

The discovery that an Alaskan valley of acrmous extent is practically made out of old is certainly very annoying to people who have been tolling assiduously for many years to collect a tiny cube of that metal. Some time ago the public was assured by the eminent statistician. Mr. Coin Harvey. that all the gold in the world could be put in a small room. Resting upon that assurence men went ahead getting hold of as much as they could of it, foolishly exchangwave of prosperity isn't headed toward his ing their labor and goods for the metal, in thing of permanent value

Now it transpires that Mr. Harvey either was a base deceiver or that he didn't know what he was talking about. He left out Alaska, and Alaska is chock full of gold. Up there men go out with a basketful of grub stakes and return in a month with a blanket full of nuggets. It is understood that as soon as the steam dredging machinery is started the output will be at least 10,000 cubic yards per day, and any Alaskan will order his ton of gold with as little concern as a Chicagoan orders a ton of coal or a bale of hav.

The depreciation in the market price of gold will be something enorm shrewd men are already shaping their affairs with a view to that certainty. Ever since Sunday morning a number of Chicago bankers have been secretly but energetically at work trying to swap their reserved of gold for pig iron or potatoes or any other article that promises to keep a stable value. As to the government's gold certificates. they are being used to wad shotguns.

From the Washington Post

The supreme court of Idaho has rendered a decision in what is called "the fee law ase." which is properly regarded as very important. The court nullifies the ment, not because of any unconstitutionality in its provisions, but for the reason that the manner of its passage was irregular. The substance of the decision is first, that to determine the validity of statute the court can and should go back of the enrolled bill to the journals of both houses to ascertain whether the require ments of the constitution were compiled with by the legislature in enacting such statute, and second, that the act in ques-tion is void in toto, by reason of the failure of the journals of the legislature to show a compliance with the requirements of the constitution in passing the act.

This is a departure from customary sage. When an act has the official signatures attesting its passage through all he stages of legislation, it is the practice of the courts to assume that it was lawully passed. Those signatures and the publeation of an act as a law of congress do ot, of course, guarantee that it is constitutional, but they constitute a record behind which no court of last resort can go without establishing a precedent Rable cause a vast amount of trouble. Ac ording to this decision a mistake by the purnal clerk of either house of a legislature might be fatal to any measure.

From the New York World. The rush to the gold fields comes just fifty years after the gold dis-coveries of California. It is gratifying to note that the news from the new diggings licates an improvement in frontier life in the past fifty years.

The early history of California is replete with an interest which the country can well afford to dispense with. The 'bad man' abounded to such an extent that the vigilance committee was a necessity. All ports from the scene of the mining excite-ment in Alaska declare that it is as peaceful and orderly as Oklahoma City or Hoboken. This was what we had a right to expect.

The turbulent conditions of old San Fran-cisco were the reflex of a general turbulence-of times when every great city was more or less hable to riots and outbreaks of the mob spirit. Fifty years ago in almost any large city an election meant more or less rioting, and even a fire was usually accompanied by a fight. The domain of law has been extended in

this country in fifty years. Shall we have to wait fifty years more before abolishing lynching and the private vengeance of the wronged husband?

Nothing New to Him. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Speaking of runs," observed Methuselah. "I have just scored my ninth cen-

And he cut another notch in the stick

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

"Young George Vanderbilt is all right, and should he ever undertake to run for office in North Carolina I am sure the people would elect him," said a prominent an from that state in Washington the other day. "You can gamble all your change that the owner of Biltmore is solid with the Tar Heels. His coming down there in the first place and buying an estate equal to nearly any principality in Europe and putting on it a castle finer and grander than half the kings of the Old World live in made him soild with our people. He has spent his money liberally and all his plans have been in the interest of his neighbors. Now he has increased ils popularity by proposing to build in Asheville a hospital for the treatment of onsumptives and persons suffering with ontagious diseases. He will donate \$100,000 is a starter for the institution, which will be, when completed, one of the finest in the South. Mr. Vanderblit is not selfish with his immense fortune, and if there were more wealthy men after his pattern the world would be better off."

The well known British statistician, Mr. Mulhall, points out in a paper on the subect that, relatively to population, no Euopean country can vie with New England the matter of manufactures, the fact being stated that, in the case of the latvalue of the annual output represents \$339 per inhabitant, while in the case of Great Britain it is but \$115, Belgium, \$88, and France, \$74. The rate, moremanufactures vanced in New England he finds to be omparably in excess of the rate in Great Britain; thus, the annual value of manfactures per inhabitant of Great Britain was \$111 in 1850, and but \$4 more in 1890, while during the same period in New England it rose from \$104 to \$319. In other words, British manufactures in general, during the last forty years, have done little more than keep pace with the population, while those of New England show a ratio per inhabitant three times greater than that of 1850.

Among negroes, Indians and Mexicans the percentage of near-sighted folk is said to be about 2 or 214. In the public schools of the United States it is 39, and in Germany the proportion is one-half. This is only one of the many evils that are threatening the sight of students. Dr. Frank Aliport, of Minneapolis, professor of chemical ophthalmology in the University of Michigan, suggested to the board of education of Minne apolis that the principals of public schools be trained to examine the eyes of children under their care. An oculist gave them instruction, and within the last year they have made 23,000 examinations in the fiftyfour schools of the city. When anything wrong is discovered a notice is sent to the parents of the child recommending that some oculist be consulted. If this warning is disregarded, the principal's duty is to interview the parents personally. said that the same plan has been tried in

One of the most interesting announce ments in connection with the Brussels exinvented by F. B. Behr for the British section-a system of locomotion so favorably regarded by the Belgian government as to induce it to provide the electricity for the carriage, which travels over a single rail three miles in length of an elliptical form at, it is claimed, a minimum speed of 100 miles an hour. The carriage runs on a raised central rail, supported by trestles framed on ground sleepers, and the wheels are central, the covering for them being provided by the central row of seats. The inventor advocates the use of his system mainly as an adjunct to existing great trunk lines, where it would be en for the express passenger traffic and would run alongside the trunk line, whirling passengers at an estimated rate of 150 miles

Soon after the discovery was made, two years ago, of a method to produce acety-lene gas cheaply there was a promise of its ming into favor in the near future as an illuminating agent. Several untimely explosions, however, soon showed that its use was not unattended with danger. Resides, it was also found that calcium carbide from which it was obtained by comrather more expensive than was at first supposed. The principal objection, the one first mentioned, has now been removed, if one may trust a story which comes from Ireland. A Mr. Goodwin, of Dublin, is said to have discovered that a trifling amount of carbolic acid gas, added to acetylene during the process of manufacture, not only prevents explosions, but increases the brilliancy of the flame. If this assertion

The current number of the Medical News escribes a new method of sterilizing water. The agency in this case is bromin, one grain of which is declared to be sufficient to destroy all bacteria in one quart of water. The bromin fiself can be neutralized after it has performed this purifying serv ice by the use of a little ammonia. water is thus rendered clear and tasteless. The exact formula would be thirty minims of a 20 per cent solution of bromo-bromiodid (enough to sterilize one quart of water in five minutes), to be followed by an equal quantity of a 9 per cent solution

great popularity.

The Hartford Times says that a number of Yale undergraduates who are "working their way" through college have remained in New Haven since commencement. Seven of them have found places on the electric car lines, either as motormen or conductors. They have comparatively easy and regular employment, satisfactory pay, and the places are, so far as the hot weather is concerned, as comfortable as any other employment that could be found.

It is not generally known that many, many years ago Mr. Gladstone w play treating of the retreat of the famous 10,000 under Xenophon, the leading part being intended for Kenn or Young. The drama, however, was rejected by the man-ager of the day. Some enemy of the g. o. m. is now raking up the truth of this perpetration and trying to get hold of MSS, with a view to producing the piece on the London stage.

A gift of \$1,000 and an Illuminated address have been presented to Mr. T. W. lifford, fourth officer of the Union steamship Scot, who attempted to rescue the late Mr. Barney Barnato when he committed suicide by drowning, by members of the London Stock exchange. ford, who modestly declared he had only done his duty, has been the hero of the

John L. Bardwell, of San Francisco, has presented to the Golden Gate park museum one of the largest collections of delicately curved ivories that can be found in the United States. There are 700 pieces in all, ranging in value from \$5 to \$1,000 each They represent every conceivable kind of animal and vegetable life, with protecting gods and goddesses.

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton h. bought one of the old overland stages used the line running west from Kearney, The coach carries Neb., started in 1862. ten passengers, and Mr. Morton will keep it at his home, near Nebraska City, for the transportation of visitors.

Lee Toy, the "mayor of Chinatown" Philadelphia, and several other influential Chinamen of that city are about to purchase a piece of land in the suburbs, to be used as a Chinese national cemetery.

Miss Nellie Patterson, of Mount Carmel Conn., is a machinist, and proposes to follow the trade of toolmaking. She has just completed a four years' apprenticeship.

Over the Plate. From the Chicago Tribune.

The pitcher looked sadiy at the ball as it came back to him from the catcher after another man had gone to first on balls "I know you," he said, "but I can't place